

Portland, Ore., city	58	86	.18
Raleigh, p. cldy	78	86	.00
San Francisco, cldy	58	60	.00
St. Louis, cldy	60	64	.00
Salt Lake City, cldy	56	74	.06
Shreveport, clear	73	82	.00
Spokane, cldy	58	58	.18
Tampa, clear	80	88	.00
Toledo, rain	43	52	.00

g. clear	76	84	.00
gton, clear	56	68	.00

FRENCH SOLDIERS IN HAND-TO-HAND

Official "Eyewitness" How Germans Were From Neuville St.

Paris, May 17.—The official witness with the French this description of the attack on May 16: "From 6 to 10 o'clock in the morning of May 16 the artillery...

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THE CONSTITUTION

Established 1865.
THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly
CLARK HOWELL

Editor and General Manager

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The Constitution is not responsible for
advance payments to out-of-town local car-
riers, dealers or agents.

HOLD TO COTTON.

Every Chamber of Commerce, every
Board of Trade, every civic organization
interested in the progress and upbuilding
of the south should at once send a telegram
of protest to the United States postoffice
department in Washington against its pro-
posed substitution of jute sacks for cotton
dick in the handling of freight mail.

The evidence of the fact that the national
postoffice department is about to substitute
jute, a foreign product, for cotton, which
it has from time immemorial been using,
lies in the notice to that effect which has
been given to possible bidders on jute bags.
The letter to the mills, signed by the gov-
ernment purchasing agent, reads:

"It is advised by the fourth assist-
ant postmaster general division of
supplies that the abandonment of the use of mail sacks
for freight shipments and substituting
therefor jute sacks will be a great
advantage to the stock stores of jute
bags manufactured by you that should be
suitable for this purpose, also that
the cost of such sacks is about 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 tons."

It is well known that the ordinary mail
sack is made of cotton duck; yet here is a
proposal coming direct from the postoffice
department itself to abandon the use of the
cotton duck sack for a large proportion of
its business, and to substitute the jute sack
for it—a direct reversal of the policy which
the newspapers, the business men and the
statesmen of the country have been preach-
ing for the past year or more. It is the
policy of supporting the home industry
where all other things are equal, and in this
instance the advantages can be shown to be
in favor of the home product.

We cannot believe that this matter has
come to the attention of Postmaster Gen-
eral Burleson: It is difficult to conceive that
he would have given such an order, and we
shall continue to feel, until notified to the
contrary, that when it is brought to his
attention, he will countermand it.

It is not long since the national post-
office department took up the proposal to
use cotton twine in place of jute and adver-
tised widely for bids upon large supplies of it.

No one spoke more emphatically in
praise of that action than The Constitution,
which had previously adopted cotton twine
in its own business. We have not been in-
formed as to whether the substitution of cot-
ton twine has yet been made, but we
took it for granted that the department
would unquestionably carry out its
announced intention at the earliest possible
moment.

Knowing departmental views upon the
subject, we can but feel that some mistake
has been made in giving this notice to sub-
stitute jute for cotton mail sacks. It is
error, however, which will not do to over-
look, for when the new order is issued it
would probably be difficult to set it aside.

The Constitution believes that it will
only be necessary to call the attention of
Postmaster General Burleson to what is
about to be done, to bring about a reversal
of this had business policy. It can be
forcibly brought to his attention, if the com-
mercial and trade bodies of the south will
act promptly in entering their protests.

It is a question of business more than it
is of sentiment. The southern trade bodies
should take it upon a business basis. We
feel confident the response to their representa-
tions would be prompt and satisfactory.

BACK ON OUR FEET AGAIN.

Atlanta's bank clearings of \$13,072,000
for the week ending Saturday, May 15, are
three-tenths of one per cent greater than
for the same week of the preceding year.
Significance of this announcement
lies in the fact that for the first time since

the outbreak of the European war we have
gone ahead of the same week of last year.

Coincident with the southern cotton
crisis and the general business depression
following the outbreak of hostilities in
Europe, Atlanta's bank clearings, along with
those of every other city in the country,
were seriously affected. Week by week the
situation has been better, getting nearer
and nearer to normal. Now Atlanta is again
on top, with a steady and substantial gain
assured.

It is only a few weeks since restoration
was announced in Atlanta's postoffice re-
ceipts; now her bank clearings have come
back, and the combination tells its own
story. We are back on the business ladder
and are mounting it, along with most of the
rest of the country. Better business has
come to lay.

TRIFLING WITH ITALY.

If the most astute of Italian statesmen
had started in to bungle Italian plans with
regard to entering the European war he
could not have succeeded half so well as
some one has done—perhaps there were
never involved in it—without intention.

Was it Prince von Buelow, who up to
this time, has outtalked and outstatedman-
aged Italy? It looks very much as if the
German politician has been the cause of
that delay, every day of which has meant
great difficulty for Italy when the final
crisis comes.

Italy began to mobilize her armies and
recruit them to their war strength almost
simultaneously with the declaration of hos-
tilities. It was known in the early days of
the war that Italy had fallen away from
the triple alliance.

We may take it that in the early days
of the war Italy was merely preparing for
eventualities. But for the last six months
there hasn't been a day but it was apparent
that Italy's ultimate participation was
inevitable. It has not been a question of
which side; that has never figured. The
opportunity to get back her provinces, lost
to Austria more than half a century ago,
was too good; the desire to participate in
whatever reformation of the European map
may follow peace-making was an incentive
almost equally great. It might be said
Italy's name was written as a combatant
simultaneously with the German declaration
of war.

The people of Italy have been for war
from the very start. Favoring participation
almost at the outset, this sentiment has
grown until it has become a public demand
for war, threatening revolution and the
establishment of a republic as an alternative.

Thus has pressure been brought to bear
upon the throne until war is its only
course left to it, its very life is at stake.
Tired of waiting, the Italian people have ex-
pressed themselves in riots and public out-
breaks; the army, itself inclined to war, has
had preliminary clashes on the Austrian
frontier in advance of the declaration now
momentarily expected.

While the Italian government has thus
permitted itself to be hoodwinked by
German diplomacy; while it has pretended
to barter with Austria its semblance of a
neutrality which the Italian people have
never recognized or sanctioned, Austria and
Germany have been preparing to meet the
onslaught when it does come. Six months
ago Italy might have sent an army of
1,000,000 men on a direct march to Vienna
almost without obstacles, except such as
could hurriedly be brought against it; today
they will find trenches dug across the
whole frontier, rapid-fire guns set and ready
for action, howitzers with fuses applied, pits
dug, mines set and barbed wire entangle-
ments everywhere round about. With the
heavy demands made upon their forces both
at eastern and western fronts, Germany and
Austria needed this time for preparation
against Italy and they got it.

Italy's war plans may, doubtless, will
meet with ultimate success; but she has
lost valuable time. If she had followed the
inevitable six months ago we might have
seen the end of the war today; it would at
least have been in sight.

We do not undertake to say at this dis-
tance whose is the responsibility, but some-
body has blundered. And every day's delay
makes matters worse for Italy and helps
Austria and Germany just that much.

What was formerly called a defeat in
military is now listed as "retirement for strategic
reasons."

The world-wonder is how Italy can pre-
serve her equilibrium on such an unstable
fence.

Mr. Perkins is quoted as saying that he
is "an unshaken progressive." But wasn't he
the Plum Tree of the original cam-
paign?

Doubtless Supreme Court Justice Hughes
thinks that well enough is better than the
ever-living "more in sight."

And still the world-war is doing its end
but to fulfill predictions of the end of
the world.

It was a world-goodby with a sigh in it
when it came to John Bunney, laugh-maker
and light-maker.

A Missouri town is celebrating a "pay-up
week." People are believing more and
more in the early end of the world.

JUST FROM GEORGIA

Frank L. Stanton

Talkin' of "Old Glory."

Talkin' of "Old Glory!"
She's wavin' right along;
The red stripes tell her
story.

And every star a song!
I. She waves for every nation,
A beacon to the strife,
The pledge of world-union—
Earth's liberty and life.

Words by the Wizard.
Joy is as you look at it. Sometimes a
man's so happy he doesn't have to take
dancing lessons.

Don't rush to the end of the way. By so
doing you miss all the picnic places in life.
About all that some folks know of busi-
ness is to count their troubles and multiply
'em by 10.

You can make this old earth seem as
like heaven that the angels will come down
occasionally for a holiday.

The Limited Brother.

Trouble in the elements, whirlin' round the
sky.
But I know my limitations, an' I ain't a-
flyin' high;
Don't want no big place in the air, to watch
the stars go by.
I know my limitations, an' I ain't a-
flyin' high.

The hill top looks invitin', but it's there the
lightnin' strikes.
An' there, in shadow o' the clouds, the
grouchy thunder keeps.
Where he hangs round, he may catch the
world's bright eye.
But I know my limitations, an' I ain't a-
climbin' high.

III.
The low-downs, they are home-like, an' I'm
wavin' folks to come.
That the Promised Land they dream of is
here, where home and heaven are one.
An' I reckon if we had the stars there'd still
be cause to sigh.
So I know my limitations, an' I ain't a-
climbin' high.

UNCLE JULES SAYS—

MOST OF THE MEN WHO
KEEP THE FIRE BLAZING
IN THIS WORLD HAVE
AN IDEA THAT IT WON'T
BE TOO HOT FOR THEM
IN THE HEREAFTER.

Japan's Monroe Doctrine.

(From The Independent.)

War between China and Japan is averted.
Japan's ultimatum to China is not a demand
for the return of the leased territories, but
China has already offered to concede, but
even for the present, the return of the leased
territories, the demands which China charged would
impair her sovereignty.

Japan's first four groups of demands are
in brief:
First, that Japan restore to return Kiao-
chow and China to the status quo ante.
Second, that Japan's rights in Manchuria
and Mongolia be more specifically defined
and in some instances extended.
Third, that nine special concessions areas in
China be opened to the Japanese.

Fourth, that China agree not to cede or
lease to a third power any of the leased
territories or islands along the coast of China.

The demands in group five, which are
warmed by Japan, are as follows:
Japan as political, financial and military
power in the Far East, Japan is to be
to police with China some of the important
Chinese cities, the buying of China of half
her munitions, and the leasing of certain
privileges and railroad concessions.

The differences between China and Japan
over the leased territories have been dis-
cussed in detail in two important articles
published elsewhere in this issue. But as
they have been discussed in detail elsewhere,
herein briefly state our own position.
We would like to see the same rights in Asia
that we have in America under the Monroe
doctrine—that is, the right to maintain Asia
as a very large area of our own.
The Monroe doctrine is not a doctrine of
the Americas. Not only has Japan this right
to maintain the same rights in Asia as we
have in America, but it is her duty to do so. Otherwise
China may be dismembered and Japan may
be able to go to war with us against
encroaching Russia. When China becomes
Japan's equal in power, she is surely well
in a position to stand up to Russia and
can share with Japan the responsibility of
maintaining the peace of the Far East.

On the other hand, Japan has no more
right to impair China's sovereignty or ex-
clusively exploit her resources than we have
that of Venezuela or Chile. Such a course
would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine
and would bring down upon Japan the just con-
demnation of the world.

It is the duty of Japan to exercise the
right of political dominion in Asia, but
must claim no special economic privileges
over the other nations of the Far East. Her
economic and political affiliations are
finally concluded it will be found that
Japan has claimed no more than what in her
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